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TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

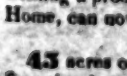
All failures to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

OCTOBER, 1836.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
28 Friday,	5 40	5 20	For October, 1836.
29 Saturday,	5 41	5 19	h. m.
30 Sunday,	5 42	5 18	Last 2 1 22 aft'n.
31 Monday,	6 43	5 17	New 10 8 7 morn.
1 Tuesday,	6 44	5 16	First 17 6 8 morn.
2 Wednesday	6 44	5 16	Full 24 10 11 fore'n.
3 Thursday,	6 45	5 15	



To Rent.

I WILL rent by the week, month, or year, the House and Lots now in my possession, formerly occupied by Isaac Hyams, opposite the Presbyterian Church. WM. HUNTER.

Oct. 20, 1836. 16f

Charlotte Fall Races.

THE annual Fall Races over the Charlotte Course, will commence on Wednesday the 16th of November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding in the United States, on complying with the rules of the turf. 1st day, a sweepstakes for 3 year old colts—to name and close the evening before the race—two or more to make a race.

By order of the Club,

WM. S. NORMENT, Sec'y.

Oct. 18, 1836. 15

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas H. Alexander, dec'd., are requested to come forward and make settlement, or they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection—I mean all those indebted previous to his death. All those having claims or demands against the estate, are again requested to present them well authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

J. SAMPLE DAVIS, Ex'r.

Oct. 21, 1836. 17

VALUABLE PLANTATION & LANDS FOR SALE,

Such as are not offered every day.

THE Subscriber will sell the Plantation on which he now resides, in Providence Settlement, eight miles South-east of Charlotte, between McMichael and McAlpine's Creeks, containing **287** acres—100 acres cleared and in excellent repair and fine state of cultivation. The buildings are a Dwelling House, Kitchens, Barn, Meathouse, Smithshop, &c., all large and new; water good and abundant—a well in the yard besides two good springs on the place; soil first rate, land level, and situation healthy, convenient, and beautiful. Any one wishing a productive Farm and a delightful Home, can now be suited.

—ALSO—

43 acres of woodland, one mile distant from the above, and ¼ of a mile South of Sharon Church, high, healthy, and handsome, soil tolerable, timber fine and abundant.

—ALSO—

My interest in the place where my father lived, between the two above-mentioned tracts, containing **234** acres, soil tolerable, and the situation admired by all who have seen it for health and beauty.

—ALSO—

My interest in three other tracts, one in Lincoln county, on the public road between Beaties Ford and Morganton, fifteen miles North-west of Lincolnton, containing about **250** or **300** acres. The other two on the West side of Sugar Creek, 5 miles South of Charlotte, through one of which the public road from Charlotte to Camden passes, containing in both about **248** acres,—all principally woodland, high, handsome, well watered and well timbered.

For other particulars apply to the subscriber. H. M. LEE.

Oct. 18, 1836. 16f

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Davidson's Mine, one mile west of Charlotte, on Saturday night, 15th inst. Two *Horses*, one an iron-gray, four years old, without shoes, no particular mark recollected—the other a sorrel, five years old, blaze face, no other mark recollected. They are tolerable large, and in good order. Any information respecting the horses, if left at the Mine, or my residence in Charlotte, will be thankfully received, and a suitable compensation given on their delivery.

Oct. 19, 1836. JAS. H. BLAKE.

Internal Improvement.

From the Western Carolinian.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

At the Internal Improvement meeting which met in this place on the 4th of July last, a Committee was appointed to collect information and draw up a report on the subject of a Rail-Road from some point on the Seaboard to Western Carolina, to be submitted to an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Rowan on the 10th inst. The meeting met according to adjournment, when the following Report was submitted by said committee. We merely publish this report, deeming it unnecessary to publish all the proceedings of the meeting.

REPORT.

The undersigned were appointed with others a committee to obtain information and submit views on the subject of a Rail Road into the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba from some commercial mart. In consequence of the death of one of the members of our committee, and the necessary absence from the State of another, whose ability and experience would have greatly facilitated our labors, and whose name would have given great weight to this communication. In consequence of having expected surveys to be made on two at least, of the most important route that seem to claim our attention, and of having been disappointed, we are not prepared to give as full and satisfactory a Report as may have been expected from us, or as we ourselves could have desired. But although we are not able to lay before you such minute and detailed statistics as we had hoped to do, we will proceed to submit matters of fact as we have derived from general enquiry, with our conclusions on the same.

These conclusions, we are happy to premise, are in a high degree favorable to the scheme of effecting an outlet to the superabundant produce of the Yadkin and Catawba country. The uncommon fertility of the soil in these regions—its adaption to the production of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Hay, Whiskey, Brandy and Bacon—the variety and extent of their mineral treasures, the pecuniary ability and industrious habits of their inhabitants were facts well known to us and are all important in the contemplation of projects for improving the condition of a country. We are well satisfied that no portion of the Southern States, of the same extent, presents superior advantages in these respects. We also directed our enquiries to the question, how far the cultivation of Tobacco might be made a source of profit to our Agriculturists and on this point our information is most gratifying. We know of several gentlemen on the Yadkin River who tried the experiment of raising Tobacco in this county for several years. The quantity produced was equal to an average crop on the best Virginia lands and the quality such as to command the highest prices given in the Lynchburg markets, and but for the expense and cost of transportation these labours would have been very satisfactorily rewarded.—Our State has never yet afforded even a tolerable market for the finer qualities of Tobacco; the quantity produced has never been sufficient to create the necessary degree of discriminating judgment in the quality of the article to encourage it as a commodity of trade in our market towns, hence we hear it often said that mean Tobacco will sell as well as the best kind in Fayetteville. The North part of Stokes county has vied with the neighboring Virginia counties of Patrick and Henry in the production of Tobacco. The county of Surry and some portions of Wilkes, and of Burke also, are just as favorable to the growth of this plant as Stokes. In the broken parts of Montgomery, also we have seen it growing apparently in great perfection. By increasing the importance of our towns, the general improvement and prosperity will be very likely to increase the tobacco market; and should a convenient and cheap mode of reaching them be obtained the increased quantity will improve the demand, while that improved demand will react and again increase the amount of production. We are well assured that the least favorable of our lands are much better adapted to the production of Tobacco than the best to that of cotton, and that it long ago would have superseded it, if it had enjoyed the same benefit of a market. The narrow scope of country to which fine tobacco is peculiar will always ensure this commodity against the risk of depreciation from over productions, a fatality to which most other products are liable. The large use that is beginning to be made of it also as a dyestuff will no doubt be increased as manufactories and the art improve: so that tobacco may in some degree be regarded as a perpetual monopoly for the region of country that can grow it favorably.

The production of Hay, an article almost overlooked heretofore in contemplating our resources, seems destined to form an important item in the sum of our prosperity.—Most of us are not aware that immense quantities of Hay are brought from New England, into the interior of North Carolina. The greater part of the eastern counties, look to this source for a supply of this article. It is brought to Fayetteville, and thence into the country, we believe even sometimes to Raleigh: the whole country south of us on the sea board is supplied from the same quarter, and as facilities of transportation into the interior are improved, the quantity will continue to increase.—There are in Rowan and Davidson especially, vast bodies of meadow lands worse than a waste; for they contribute largely, in their uncultivated state, to the destruction of our health: they are capable of producing a more delicate and nutricious article, than that brought coast wise. A waggoner told us that a Rowan horse will not smell of the Northern Hay, when put beside that which he carried with him from home. He thought that habit might have produced this preference for home production; so he referred the matter to some cattle in the streets of Fayetteville; these likewise pronounced in favor of Rowan Hay. A Rey. gentleman from the lower part of the State, a few days since, in conversation with one of our intelligent Farmers, astonished him a good deal with the fact that a short time since he had paid $1,25 per hundred for Hay in Wilmington. Sir, says our neighbor, if we could be sure of getting 75 cents per hundred for all we could make in this county, there are hundreds of us would soon get rich at the business. With our uncouth habits of husbandry,—with our total inattention to the selection of grasses, our deficiency of skill in curing, &c.—if these things may be predicted of this business what may not be said of it when a good price should stimulate to diligence and pains in this branch of agriculture. Let us now turn our attention to the mineral kingdom. There are large bodies of the very best iron on both sides of the Yadkin river near Bean's Shoals in Surry county; there are bodies of it again on Mitchell's, and Fisher's rivers not far from the Yadkin. These mines have been imperfectly worked by means of bloomeries or common forges without furnaces, which professor Olmstead demonstrated to loose ⅔ of the metal.—Should Fayetteville be ever connected with us by means of a Rail-Road (of the policy of which we mean to speak presently) the large establishment about to be erected in that town by the United States Government, for the manufacture of arms will create a demand for Iron in addition to the ordinary requirements of domestic use, and this we think must build up a large business in this article alone. This view presupposes the improvement of the Yadkin river above its intersection with a Rail-Road, an event which we think not only likely to ensue but a comparatively at small expense, as we shall in the proper place endeavor to show. The Iron mines in Lincoln county are believed to be equal in quality and productiveness to any in the world: as proof of this we adduce the number of handsome fortunes made out of them in a thinly settled country with imperfect machinery, and no other means of transportation than wagons over our miserable roads. The extension of such a work into that region would undoubtedly produce immense results in this business also. It would open a new day for the Iron masters of Lincoln. In taking a general view of the productions of these vallies, there are many things that we cannot enumerate—many now considered as totally unworthy of notice, that may become of great importance as articles of traffic; the anecdote of the New-England man who carried his warming pans to the West Indies and who sold them at a large profit, not for the purpose expected but as sugar skimmers, is given some times to illustrate the success of blundering and foolish adventures in speculation: but it may better serve to show how far the actual results of energy and enterprize, transcend forecast and calculation. There is scarce an instance of improvement in America where new and unexpected sources of profit have not accrued, that have astonished their proprietors. It might not be safe to reckon on these chances alone: but having on other premises come to a satisfactory conclusion, such extra contingencies are the source of great consolation to those who adventure their money in such enterprizes.

Another consideration of no less importance presents itself in the amount of travelling that makes its way through this section of country: from observation we would say, that no part of North Carolina exhibits a larger share of travelling by private conveyances from North to South, than passes through Salisbury: besides this, the stages passes through here in the same direction every other day, and generally well filled:—very often much crowded.—There is also a Stage line from Tennessee through the Hickorynut gap, Rutherford, Lincoln, Salisbury to Raleigh, twice a week each way: this line we understand is also well patronised, and the travelling on both has been gradually increasing for several years past. Considering that our roads are almost impassible in the depth of winter, and not very good at any time of the year, we may assume the position quite safely that few come this way that are not driven hither by the force of circumstances. The great thorough-fare for Eastern and Western travelling is along the Ward's Gap road, about forty miles to the North of us; of late years, however, there has been a considerable division through the Yadkin and Catawba Vallies. That the establishment of a rail road along any considerable portion of this country would turn the great majority of this custom through its channels we have little doubt. Should however, the contemplated Rail-Road from Charleston into the valley of Tennessee ever be accomplished, of which we have strong hopes, the mass of travelling that would be immediately thrown into the valley of the Catawba, seeking its way to the North and East, would be incalculable. Any one who has ever travelled on that part of the great road between Richmond and Nashville, which lies in East Tennessee and Virginia beyond the mountains, will perceive from the impossibility of there ever being good Road-on the natural soil, that way-farers will cross into the Atlantic country at the very first point where they might be tempted by the facility of a Rail Road.

Then we conclude, that there is not only a vast quantity of valuable surplus productions in the vales of these two noble streams that waste upon our hands for want of an outlet, but a capacity for further production almost without limit: that there is not only a large amount of travelling through this region seeking and willing to pay handsomely for travelling facilities, but a strong tendency in this amount to increase in a very large ratio.

While we looked only to the improvement of our condition by Navigation, the prospect was indeed a hopeless one. The obstructions in the Yadkin and Catawba as they approach the South Carolina line are so extensive and difficult, and their mouths afford such poor inlets from the ocean, that nature seems to put her veto at once upon all hope of bettering our State by their means. But thanks to the inventive genius of the age, a mode of transportation has been found out, which raises our hopes above the water level of our Rivers. Experiments fairly made, for ten years past, both in Europe and America, has demonstrated that steam power upon Rail-Roads, afford not only the very best mode of travelling, ever yet invented, but answers a most admirable purpose in getting produce to market. Not only this, but where there is enough work for Rail-Roads to do, they pay their owners a very large profit.—The question then occurs, can our country afford travelling and produce enough to make a Rail-Road profitable? Without statistical information and without estimates of the probable cost of such a work, we cannot answer this question with positiveness. But from a comparison with what has been in other countries, we think ourselves very safe in saying, there is little doubt but that we can have a Rail-Road that will pay well. Take for instance the Hamburg and Charleston Road, that in its direction deviates as widely from the direct course of Northern and Southern travelling as a Road would from this place to Fayetteville; that has a good natural navigation to compete with, it has no better back country than our vallies afford. Several expensive blunders were committed in its construction: it is said to be so unskilfully made as to be liable to frequent disasters which must greatly affect its usefulness; yet that paid a nett profit of 17 per cent on the money laid out in making during the first year, and this profit has been steadily increasing ever since. We take it for granted that a produce Rail-Road will be the primary aim of us here: a mere way for the communication of travelling will be of little service to the farming interest and do but little for the prosperity of our country. If we be right in this supposition, the portions of our two Rivers above the Narrows in the one and above Rocky Mount in the other, will become of leading importance in the question of profit to the stockholders, as they certainly will be in the great purpose of diffusing prosperity to the greatest extent. The information furnished by E. B. Hicks, Esq. to the superintendent of the Roanoke navigation company on the subject of navigating the upper waters of that stream with steamboats of shallow draught with his comparison between the Roanoke and the Connecticut River above Hartford, we think is calculated to awaken bright anticipations to all who are interested in our two Rivers. Mr. Hicks was delegated by the Roanoke Company for the purpose of making a personal examination. He seems to have done so quite thoroughly, and the comparison he makes is greatly in favor of the Roanoke and Dan over the Connecticut. We have endeavored to apply that comparison to the Yadkin and Catawba, and if we are not greatly deceived, the advantage in their natural state are really in favor of our streams. (We have appended a copy of Mr. Hick's letter to this Report, likewise a copy of a letter from Giles W. Pearson on the subject of the condition of the Yadkin, to which we respectfully refer the meeting.) That they will become mighty auxiliaries to commerce and tend much to swell the prospect of a Rail Road, and thus enhance the value of its stock, cannot for a moment be doubted. Here then at once, is a consideration that puts us more favorably in the comparison of our advantages with those of the Hamburg and Charleston enterprise, and gives us strong assurance that as that has succeeded, we too, can adopt some plan that must prove successful.

The great question that we have come here to consider then presents itself. *Whither shall we go?* What schemes shall we select as the most feasible and most likely to meet the wants of these communities? This question your committee thinks ought to be answered by the convention futher which will commence its session this day. It will, doubtless, be composed of intelligent and patriotic gentlemen, whose wants are common to ours. They will discuss the question more leisurely than we can do it in a popular meeting, they will probably have the counsel of skilful and scientific men to aid and direct them. We think therefore that this question can with great safety and propriety be submitted to their prudence and discretion. We think however, that we ought to ask of that body that some measure shall be singled out and urged upon our State Legislature for its furtherance and support. We are much inclined to believe, that if the other Internal Improvement conventions which have been held in our state, had been less tender on the score of harmony, and more specific in their recommendations, that we would by this time have been further along in works of improvement.—There has been for the last three years in the western part of North Carolina, a spirit of enterprise that needed only to be judiciously directed to effect important results: but we were in the fancied position of the Ox between the straw stack; so exactly ballanced by inclination in opposite directions, that we have not gone either way. We think that it is high time that we had come to a conclusion. Decision of purpose is as necessary to communities as to individuals in aiming at great achievements. While, therefore, we deferentially forego the right of making this determination, we constantly hope that the convention will be still able to present us with a scheme that we can take up with zeal and confidence. We are aware that some sections of the state who have been looking to this connection with great earnestness, will feel disobliged by a decision let it be made when it may, but we ought not to be consigned to a life of single blessedness for fear of giving offence to our admirers.

Before we close this report, we will embrace this occasion to congratulate our fellow citizens on the auspicious circumstances that attend the meeting of this convention. The zeal and promptness with which so many of our respectable and influential fellow citizens from abroad have come hither on the business, is a circumstance to encourage us. The period of our assembling is a fortunate one—it is upon the eve of the first Legislature after the amendment of the State Constitution; after a strong accession has been made to the representation of that section of the State which has always most wanted and most urged the policy of internal improvement. It is fortunate too, that the friends of this policy come into power full handed! The late act of Congress distributing the Surplus Revenue among the States will enable our representatives to make good something of the large promises made to the people of what would be done if the constitution could be amended. It is a favorable circumstance too, that money is plenty—that produce is selling at fair prices, and that our people are out of debt. It is above all, most favorable to see safe, calculating men interested in this enterprize and willing to risk largely of their worldly substance in its result, whom all the solicitations and enticements of former blasted projects have never moved nor seduced into unprofitable ventures.

But, fellow citizens, something is to be done, as well as said, before we can expect to realize these bright anticipations which are beginning to break on us. We ought not to wish that others should take the whole expense on their shoulders. If there is any risk as to the profitableness of the stock, we who will be certain to gain by the increased value of our profit and the increased facilities of trade, let that event be what it may, ought certainly to encounter it, at least in part. If, on the other hand, as we confidently believe profit is to be made by such an investment, that profit ought to be secured to our citizens instead of going abroad to enrich others. We are aware that the disastrous issue of certain mad schemes for improving the Rivers of our State, create distrust and discouragement in the hearts of many; but we who are pressing these matters on you are not responsible for these failures: they are the errors of another generation, most of their authors are gathered from amongst us.—They meant well, but they were mistaken, and most of them paid heavy penalties for their mistake; but let not their remembrance survive to chill our energies or weak-

we our self confidence: to say, that we will never undertake another work of Internal Improvement because one ill digested plan has failed, would be to imitate the madness mentioned in the jests of Hercules, who having come near losing his beard on one occasion, declared that he never intended to venture into the water again until he had learned to swim.

Now ought we to look to the State alone to perfect these undertakings for us. That she will bear such part of the expense as may be just and desirable we have confident hope: but we must have faith and trust something to ourselves, we must whip our horses and put our shoulders to the wheel, and then call Hercules, he will doubtless help us.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. JONES, Chairman.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THE ADDRESS OF THE VAN BUREN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We have rarely read any production which is more characterised by artful misrepresentation and whining cant, than this Address. It bears the marks, not to be mistaken, of its author; and, like all that proceeds from his pen, affects a great deal of plainness and candor, without the least pretension to either. We propose briefly to examine it; and, in doing so, shall speak of it with the utmost freedom. The crisis is one which demands plain language. We have no honeyed phrases for those who are striving, by all manner of means, to deprive the people of the free right of suffrage, and who are seeking to extend over the whole Union, the despotic principles of the New York Regency, alike destructive of public morals, of all manly independence, and of liberty itself.

Fraud and deception are branded on the very front of this address. "The people against the Bank," is the motto which, to gull the ignorant and to frighten the timid, the author of this address has assumed. It is but another evidence that the spoils party consider the people of this country so stupid as to become the ready dupes of any artifice, however glaring and monstrous. "The people against the Bank," when the monster is dead and buried; when too, Judge White and John Tyler are both known to be opposed to the establishment of any Bank. It is true, there has recently been a contest between the people and the pet banks; and without the aid of Martin Van Buren, the former gained a glorious victory, and succeeded in wrenching from their clutches the public money, and restoring it to its rightful owners. This victory, so auspicious to liberty and the perpetuation of our institutions—this victory, which took from the spoils mongers and Van Buren corruptionists 30 or 40 millions, was greeted with no notes of triumph by *the party*, but with wailing and woe.

The impression is sought to be made, in the first part of this precious production, that Judge White is supported by the old enemies of the President, and Van Buren by his old friends. Another matter, which is harped upon, is, that Judge White is supported as the southern candidate, and that his friends are striving to create inimical feelings against the north; and the insinuation is made that the object is to effect a dissolution of the Union, and create a southern confederacy. Of each of these in their order.

We deny, in the first place, that Judge White is supported by the old enemies of the President, and the writer of this address knew he was making a mis-statement, when he made such an affirmation. So far from this being the fact, the great majority of the original friends of Gen. Jackson in the south—those who stood by him in 1824, (when some of those who are now his most servile sycophants were his bitterest assailants, deriding his understanding, invading his hearth, and trampling on his household gods,) are now rallying under the spotless banner of the farmer of Tennessee. Some of the individuals on this very central committee *know* we but speak the truth, for we presume that one of them has not forgotten his votes in the House of Representatives of the United States, denouncing Gen. Jackson for violations of the constitution of his country.

The present Van Buren party is no more like the original Jackson party than light is like darkness. It resembles it neither in its principles, in its purity of purpose, nor its disinterested patriotism. The master spirits of the Van Buren Party are a remnant of the old Crawford party—that portion of it which made politics a trade. It is the old caucus party, vamped up with a new name, which is rallying now as in 1824, under the banner of the caucus and spoils candidate. People of North Carolina, you who have more than once put the seal of your solemn reprobation on the caucus, look at the leaders of this party. Who are they? Were they found on the side of Gen. Jackson and the principles which brought him into power in 1824? Where were these democratic Van Buren men then.—Where was Bedford Brown, Romulus Saunders, Robert Strange, Louis D. Henry, Thomas Hall, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Weldon Edwards, and, in short, nearly every leading supporter of the Grimalkin? They were not Gen. Jackson's friends. They were his enemies. Where were these same immaculate candidates, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson? One was for Crawford, the other was for Henry Clay. But it is the old enemies of Jackson who support White. Indeed? What States have been more devoted to Jackson than Tennessee, and Alabama, and North Carolina? They were the Standard bearers of Jacksonism. They are now supporting Judge White. Where were the federal states of New England? They were we suppose, oh most candid author of this incomparably candid address, the old friends of Gen. Jackson! Unfortunately, General Jackson received but one vote in all of them. Where are they now? They are for Van Buren, the federal, caucus, spoils candidate. They are "new born" democratic republicans of the first water.

Notwithstanding these undeniable facts, notwithstanding the position which some of those very *committee men occupy*, the author of this candid address has the singular modesty to pronounce that the supporters of Judge White are the old enemies of Gen. Jackson. Modesty, thy name is Van Burenism. We have adverted to this, not that we deem it of much importance, but to expose the disingenious character of this democratic, Van Buren, Amos Kendall production.

But Judge White is supported as the southern candidate, at which the nerves of the timid patriot who wrote this address, are dreadfully discomposed; and he already sees, in perspective, a dismembered Union and a southern confederacy!!! Judge White never has, so far as we know, been advocated merely because he lived in the south. It is because his principles are supposed to agree more nearly with those of the southern people, that he has been taken up, and because he is considered an honest man. Is there any thing unfair, or ungenerous, or improper, or dangerous in this? Are we to support a man whose principles we abhor, whose character we despise, who has been against us on every great question since his entrance on the public theatre, because he is a northern man? We are unable to appreciate any such logic as this: If the northern people expect us to support a man from that part of the confederacy, let one be presented of unexceptionable principles, and not one who has sought to interfere with our domestic institutions, and now occupies an equivocal position on that great and vital question. When this is done, we hazard little in saying, those who oppose Mr. Van Buren will shew that their patriotism is sufficiently expanded to embrace the whole Union.

It is a great misrepresentation, to give it no harsher name, to say that the advocates of Judge White are striving to create inimical feelings in the minds of the southern people against their northern brethren. They have striven to do no such thing. It is true that the whig presses of the south have sought to keep the south apprised of the movements of the abolitionists, of their designs, and of their strength. In this, they have but discharged their duty as faithful sentinels, whose province it is to warn the country of any danger. Had they, from political considerations, as have many of the Van Buren prints, regarded Van Buren's election as more important than this question involving all that is dear, they had well deserved to be stigmatized as traitors and recreants. No cuckoo cry of a southern party, nor hypocritical cant of a southern confederacy, shall deter us from continuing to keep the people advised of the march of abolitionism, nor from protesting against the election of a Missouri Restrictionist, and District abolitionist. We say District abolitionist; for to surrender the constitutional ground, is to yield the citadel of our rights. However inexpedient Mr. Van Buren may deem it politic to profess now to believe it, yet as he admits it to be a question of expediency—as he refused to give the pledge asked of him by Mr. Collier, with a view to advance his prospects in the south, to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the district, circumstances may transpire (and we know not how soon) which may entirely change his opinions.

The insinuation, come it from whence it may, from the highest member of the party or its lowest menial, that the state rights party, the old republican party, either seek or desire a dissolution of the Union, is a wanton calumny. The slander has had its day, and worked its effect. It has more than once been resorted to, to save a desperate and profligate faction from prostration.

It is contradicted by the deeds of those who belong to the honest and patriotic party. It begins to be pretty well understood by all intelligent men, as a stale party trick, which has become as harmless as it is profligate; and however the spoilsmongers may have succeeded in prejudicing the public mind against the distinguished men of that party or its principles, the time is approaching when the calm judgment of an enlightened people will do ample justice to both.

JUDGE WHITE'S INCONSISTENCIES.

This address affirms that Judge White, from ambition, has apostatised from his principles, and been guilty of inconsistencies. If there is one man in the United States whose public career proves that he is free from any unchastened ambition, that man is Judge White. The highest offices have been pressed upon him by this administration, and have been invariably declined. That the spoils party should neither understand nor appreciate such self-denial, is not at all surprising. It enters not into their philosophy to conceive how a man should decline high places of honor and emolument. They hate the excellencies they cannot practice. It is not, therefore, the fact, as is asserted, that Gen. Jackson overlooked Judge White. He not only pressed him to accept a seat in his cabinet, but was kind enough to make him Vice President.—Judge White, both in the estimation of Gen. Jackson and of the pie-bald party, was a marvellous proper man, and sterling patriot, until he refused to lend himself to the darling scheme of the President to appoint his pet, the Grimalkin, to the Chief Magistracy. "That is the head and front of his offending."

But let us examine the formidable list of his inconsistencies, and it will be seen how a plain tale will demolish the superstructure of this committee.

First on the list, is the refusal of Judge White to vote for the infamous expunging resolutions, one of the most flagrant and unauthorised assaults upon the constitution of the country and the dignity and independence of one of the most important departments of the government to be found in our history. The writer of the address, to make out his case, has been guilty of a suppression of the truth. He has not informed the people that although Judge White refused to vote for humbug Benton's resolutions, believing that the constitution of his country forbade him from doing so, he yet introduced and supported a resolution to rescind Clay's resolution and declare it null and void. Neither did it suit the purposes of this candid individual to inform his readers, that a Jackson majority could not be brought out to sanction this flagrant act.—So much for that inconsistency.

The next inconsistency is, that he at one time voted against the land bill, and at a subsequent period for it. It is true that before the public debt was paid—before it was known what would be the amount of the public revenue, he did vote against the bill in question; and it is equally true that when the public debt was paid, and there was an overflowing treasury, he voted to restore the money, it not being required for any of the rightful purposes of government, to its legitimate and lawful owners. If there is any inconsistency in this, then it requires keener optics than we possess to discover it.

The third inconsistency is his voting ultimately against the nominations of Taney and Stevenson and Kendall. In regard to the two first, if there were no other reason, there is one which in our estimation is unanswerable.

The President of the United States by his first nominations, declared that there were vacancies which the public welfare required should be filled. The Senate, in the exercise of a clear and undoubted constitutional right, refused to advise and consent to the appointment of the individuals nominated. It was his sworn duty to have nominated others. Did he do this? No. He waits until the political complexion of the Senate had changed; and as if to show his contempt of his constitutional advisers, he re-nominates the same persons. We venture nothing in saying that such a precedent is as novel as it is dangerous. It is completely frustrating the designs of the framers of the constitution by practically removing the check on executive appointments; and every Senator who was properly impressed with the importance of retaining to the Senate its full constitutional authority, should have rebuked the executive by voting to reject the nominations. There were other reasons, but we have not time now to enter on them.

That it should be a reproach to any man to vote against Amos Kendall, is a proof of the degeneracy of the times. A man who offered himself in the market for a particular sum—who advised Mr. Clay to make arrangements with Adams which would advance his interest—a crouching spaniel to his superiors, and a brutal and unfeeling tyrant to his inferiors, a man without one redeeming virtue—is unfit for any public station, and it is an honor to Judge White that he voted against him.

We defy the committee or the whole Van Buren pack, to shew that Judge White has changed any one great principle on which he has heretofore acted. His opposition to internal improvements commenced with his entrance into Congress, and continued ever since. He never gave any countenance or support to the tariff system. He is the same plain, straight forward, independent and upright man, he was when the whole administration corps were besmearing him with praises. But the people have brought him forward as a candidate against the caucus party, and he did not feel under obligations to wait on the President or the office holder's caucus to know their pleasure; and this pure patriot, this strong minded man, this pattern of all that was pure and elevated and honourable in public and private life, is transformed into an apostate and imbecile. The people will understand the motives of the spoils mongers, their artful professions of patriotism to the contrary notwithstanding.

MR. VAN BUREN.

Under this head an attempt, a feeble one indeed, is made to reconcile the people of this state to some objectionable votes of the spoils candidate. The Missouri question, we are told, occurred many years ago, and it is cruel and ungenerous to "disinter buried feuds." No doubt this committee would willingly blot from the people's remembrance, Mr. Van Buren's connection with that question. No doubt he himself would do so, at least until after the election. But this will not serve your turn, gentlemen of the committee. It is part of the history of the country; and it shews that so deadly was the hostility of the spoils candidate to one of the most important domestic institutions of the south, that he was willing the country should be convulsed from its centre to its extremities, nay, to hazard the Union itself, sooner than the political influence of the slave-holding states should be increased. When he gave this vote of acquiescence, as his friend Mr. Butler terms it, he spoke his real sentiments. He had not then fixed his gaze upon the Presidency. He had no motive to conceal his opinions. People of North Carolina, can you vote for such a man? Can you rely upon him, when the spirit of fanaticism, which, in all ages, has overleaped all restraint, and disregarded all consequences is abroad in the land? Did you in sober seriousness regard this attempt to exclude Missouri from the Union, for such a cause, as a dangerous and unconstitutional interference with the relations of master and slave at the time? If you answer in the affirmative, is it less so now? For mark you, the resolutions for which Mr. Van Buren voted did not look to the case of Missouri alone. They declared that *no territory* where slavery existed ought to be admitted into the Union. You are asked in reference to this question, if it is right "to disinter long buried feuds;" to scatter the firebrand of discord between the north and the south? We seek not to disinter them. But when an individual presents himself, and demands our suffrages, who himself contributed to kindle this firebrand, to scatter this discord, to interfere with the constitutional rights of slave-holders, we should be wanting in duty to ourselves, we should be recreant to our principles, if we did not meet him with a stern refusal.

An attempt is also made to exculpate Van Buren from the odium of tariff votes, under the pretence that he acted in obedience to the instructions of the Legislature of New York. Will you be kind enough, Mr. Author of this address, to inform the people where these instructions are to be found in 1824 or in 1827; or whether Mr. Van Buren was acting under them when he avowed his being in favor of the protective system, just before the celebrated Harrisburg Convention. You are defied to do it. You know you cannot; for no such instructions are in existence. These votes and this speech were his own deliberate acts, for which, in the sight of God and man, he, and he *alone*, is responsible. He, and he alone, is responsible for refusing to vote to reduce the duty on salt, an article of indispensable necessity to every family, rich or poor, in the country. Even in regard to the tariff of 1828, there is no evidence that he used the slightest exertions to prevent the instructions being given him under which he now shelters himself. He unquestionably had great and commanding influence with the Legislature of New York; and if he was really opposed to the bill of abominations, why was not that influence exerted to prevent the imposition of onerous burthens on the south?

Why did many of his particular and intimate personal and political friends vote even against the compromise bill? These questions cannot be answered. No, no, gentlemen of the committee, it is rather too late in the day to palm off upon an intelligent community the monstrous fabrication that the spoils candidate was opposed to high tariffs. His recorded acts and opinions stare such a declaration in the face and give it a flat contradiction.

The remaining portion of the address, under the head of Mr. Van Buren, is devoted to clearing his skirts from abolitionism. We reiterate what we have said in another article, that in yielding the constitutional question, in admitting the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the district, Mr. Van Buren yields the only ground upon which we can repose with any security. It is giving up the citadel of our rights, whenever the enemy shall think proper to enter and occupy it. For mistify it as he may, it becomes a mere question of expediency. Whenever the requisite constitutional majority shall deem it expedient, they have, by Van Buren's own admission, the right—not merely the power, but the right to pass a law abolishing slavery. To this complexion it must come at last. This opinion, coupled with his votes on the Missouri question, and his exertions to elect Rufus King to the Senate, should make us pause and solemnly and seriously reflect before we give him our suffrages.

His views of the expediency of this abolition question may change we know not how soon. Even now he refuses to pledge himself to veto a bill abolishing slavery in the district. Has his conduct been such as to warrant the belief, that if our rights were invaded, he would, at the hazard of his own political destruction, throw himself into the breach to shield us? Let the whole tenor of his life—his desertion of every man and every party with whom he has been connected, when his aggrandizement and interest required it, answer the question. We confess that we are so far in favor of the south, the awful forebodings of the patriotic author of this address to the contrary notwithstanding, as to desire the election of a candidate who, upon this question *at least*, is thoroughly with us.

Having noticed the exculpatory remarks of the committee, and shewn, as we think, they are a total failure, we propose to inquire who is Martin Van Buren? What are his principles? How has he been brought forward? And how supported? We must condense as much as possible. In answer to the first question, we reply, that the first we hear of him, he is actively engaged in supporting the anti-war candidate, De Witt Clinton, and opposing Mr. Madison. It is a fair and legitimate inference, therefore, that he was opposed to the war. True, after it had become popular, after public opinion had rebuked those who sought to paralyse the country in a contest with a foreign power, Van Buren, who abhors minorities, as much as nature is supposed to do a vacuum, came into its support. He is next engaged in fomenting the Missouri question, and scattering the firebrands of discord in the country, by which the Union was shaken from its centre to its extremities, and in electing Rufus King, that arch enemy of the South, to the Senate of the United States. What is his conduct after he reaches the Senate of the United States? He votes to erect toll-gates on the Cumberland road, one of the most flagrant usurpations ever perpetrated on the rights of the States. He votes for every tariff which is proposed while he is there. Is this all?—We shall see. He attends, and is the President of the caucus which nominated Mr. Crawford. The people aroused to the danger of those caucuses, they refuse to sanction its nomination.—Mr. Adams is elected. Mr. Van Buren keeps his intended course for some time a profound secret. His friends are instructed not to commit themselves. He wishes to consult the political horoscope. The signs of the times indicate pretty clearly that Gen. Jackson will be elected. He joins the Jackson party. He becomes a member of the cabinet. What does he do there? He gets up a quarrel, through his instruments, between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. He poisons the mind of the President against most of his old friends, and especially those who were supposed or known to be opposed to his ambitious aspirations. He breaks up the first cabinet. By flattery and servility he gains the affection of the President, and now expects, through his popularity, to reach the goal of his ambition. He prevails upon Gen. Jackson to become so regardless of his own character and fame, of his solemn pledges, of public decency, and of the example of his predecessors, as to become an open, brawling partizan, and to bring to bear all the patronage of the general government to mould public opinion in his favour.

We search in vain through his whole political career for that eminent devotion to republican principles, for that manly independence, for those evidences of great public services, or even sterling ability, which entitle a man to the highest honors and most exalted trusts of the Republic. So much for the spoils candidate himself!

How has he been brought forward? A body calling itself a convention, in a great degree self-appointed, has the daring boldness to meet together—arrogate to itself the distinction of representing the great republican party of the United States, authorised and empowered by that party, to speak in its name, and act for it, and nominate its candidates for the first and second offices in the country. This convention nominates Martin Van Buren, and seeks to put down all opposition to its unauthorized and impudent decrees, and to overawe and control public opinion, by denouncing all who contemn its authority and despise its impudence, as federalists and bank men. How many of you, freemen of North Carolina, had any agency in appointing these delegates? How many of you knew such a thing was on foot until it had done its work? Not three thousand voters, we venture to affirm, aye, not two thousand had any agency, direct or indirect, in electing these worthies. Yet they coolly gave the fifteen electoral votes of this state, and one of them had the effrontery to pledge the vote of North Carolina to the Grimalkin. Is this to be borne? Are those whose independent spirits revolt at dictation, who repudiate caucuses, tamely to submit to this dictation? What? we would ask, in sober seriousness, is to be the result of these caucuses? It requires no very deep sagacity to foresee and foretell the inevitable consequences, unless they are met at the threshold with determined resistance.—Paper will steal from the inactive many to the active few. A few noisy village politicians, most of them office hunters, will virtually elect all the first officers of the government. The Presidency will, in a short time, be set up, like the imperial purple in the degenerate days of Rome, to the highest bidder, to him who is most liberal in promises to dispense liberally the spoils, and, under the forms of a republic we shall have an oligarchy of office holders. Freemen of North Carolina, are you prepared for these things? If you inherit the high spirit of independence, the deep devotion to liberty, which characterized your immortal ancestors, we know you are not. Rouse up, then, go to the polls on the 10th of November, and vindicate your outraged rights at the ballot box. Determine, by the blessings of God, to transmit your free institutions to your posterity as they came to you from your fathers—UNIMPAIRED and UNTARNISHED.

Found,

ON the night of the 6th inst., a COLOR belonging to one of the militia companies on parade that day. The person authorised to keep this color is requested to come forward, pay us for this advertisement and the boy for finding it and take it away.

Oct. 22, 1836.

WANTED, from 150 to 200 bushels of CORN. Also, a Negro Woman that can cook and wash. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

Charlotte:

Friday, October 28, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

Whig Electoral Ticket!

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, of Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " JOHN L. LEDBETTER, of Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Dr. WILLIS PERRY, of Franklin.
11th " WM. W. CORBIN, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, of Pasquotank.
13th " Gen. J. O. K. WILLIAMS, of Beaufort.
14th " BENJ. CHERRY, of Lenoir.
15th " JOSEPH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

Election the 14th of November.

☞ *The Van Address.*—We invite the attention of our readers to an article in another column, from the Raleigh Star, commenting upon the Van Buren Address. We hope an apology is not necessary on account of its length.

☞ See a Report on our first page, presented by a Committee appointed at a Rail Road meeting held in Salisbury on the 4th of July last, "to collect information and draw up a report on the subject of a Rail Road from some point on the eastward to Western Carolina," which was submitted at an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Town, on the 10th instant.

The proceedings of the Rail Road Convention in Salisbury, we shall lay before our readers next week.

☞ *The Elections.*—We have returns from 81 counties in Georgia for members of Congress. There are 9 counties to be heard from, which are said to be all Union counties except one. There is very little doubt that the Union ticket has prevailed, with the exception of Gen. Coffee, (dead.) Gen. Dawson will be the 9th elected. In 53 counties, returns received for members of the Legislature, show the election of 133 Union men, and 110 State Rights. The following is a statement of the vote for Congress:

Union Ticket.		*State Rights Ticket.*	
Cleaveland,	27,022	Alford,	29,047
Coffee,	26,504	Black,	27,337
Hancock,	45,613	Colquett,	27,930
Grantland,	27,388	Dawson,	26,946
Hayes,	27,543	Habersham,	27,845
Haney,	27,267	Jackson,	27,724
Jackson,	27,309	King,	27,723
Owens,	27,373	Nesbit,	27,662
Towns,	27,403		

South Carolina.—We stated in our last that Mr. Pinckney was no doubt elected to Congress, from the Charleston district—we have since received full returns, which show that Mr. Legare has been elected by about 50 majority.

F. W. Pickens has been re-elected to Congress.

Pennsylvania.—From this State full returns have been received from only 9 counties. The Van Buren men in these parts, state that they have received returns sufficient to show that the State has gone by a large majority in favor of Van Buren—this may be the case, but we have not received returns sufficient to convince us of such a result—we are willing, however, to admit that our cause is not so successful as we were led to anticipate. Our Whigs friends should not be too easily depressed—there is hope for the State yet; and as our opponents will not admit that the result in North Carolina is a fair test of the strength of parties, neither should we give up Pennsylvania—it is a bad rule that wont work both ways. The following comparison of votes in 1832 and 1836, is made by the Pennsylvania Inquirer of the 14th instant. Should changes equally favorable to the Whig cause be apparent in the returns from other sections of the State, it is predicted with entire confidence that the *Key-stone State is safe*—that Martin Van Buren will never receive the Electoral Vote of Pennsylvania. In 1832, the vote stood thus in the counties named below:

	1832. *Jackson maj.*	*Anti-Jackson maj.*
Philadelphia County,	1436	
Philadelphia City,		1779
Delaware,		240
Montgomery,	719	
Chester,		614
Berks,	2685	
	4840	2633
	2633	
Jackson maj. in 1832,	2207	
	1836.	

We annex the majorities this year as *claimed* by our opponents, although we believe they have greatly exaggerated them.

	Jackson.	*Harrison.*
Philadelphia City,		2250
Philadelphia County,	800	
Delaware,	80	
Montgomery,	1000	
Chester,		500
Berks,	1000	
	2166	2750
		2166
The result this year		584
Jackson majority in 1832		2207
Being a gain of nearly 3000 votes for the Harrison cause.		

Since putting the above in type, we have received further returns from the Pennsylvania elections. The National Intelligencer says that 9 Whigs and 13 Van Buren men have been elected to Congress—six districts to hear from. There is now no doubt, we suppose, of the Van Buren men electing a majority of members, both to Congress and the State Legislature.

New Jersey.—Elections took place in this State on the 11th instant. We learn from the Newark Daily Advertiser that this State is in quite a dilemma on account of the Electoral Vote this year being in the hands of the Legislature. The act of Congress requires that the election of Electors in the several States shall take place *within* thirty-four days of the meeting of the Electoral Colleges, which is fixed for the first Wednesday (7th this year) of December. The Legislature of New Jersey by the act of the 24 December, 1807, requires that the election shall be held on the first Tuesday of November, which occurs this year on the first day of the month, being thirty-six days from the meeting of the Electoral College. The same difficulty occurred twenty years ago, when the responsibility devolved upon the Legislature—so that whichever party has a majority in the Legislature will carry the Electoral Vote. We have received returns from seven counties, which give 28 members for the Whigs and 4 for the Van Buren men. The counties to be heard from elect 30 members—if the Whigs can secure three more members, the Electoral Vote is safe. The following is a recapitulation:

	Council. W.	V. B.	*Assembly.* W.	V. B.
Bergen,	0	1	0	3
Essex,	1	0	5	0
Morris,	Not heard from.			
Sussex,	"	"	"	
Warren,	"	"	"	
Hunterdon,	"	"	"	
Somerset,	1	0	3	0
Middlesex,	1	0	4	0
Monmouth,	Not heard from.			
Burlington,	Disputed.			
Gloucester,	1	0	4	0
Salem,	1	0	3	0
Cumberland,	1	0	3	0
Cape May,	Not heard from.			

Later returns have been received from New Jersey. There is a majority of 10 Van Buren men in the Legislature. It is also stated, in some of the New Jersey papers, but upon what authority does not appear, that the Presidential Electors will not be chosen by the Legislature as was expected, but that an early day will be fixed by that body for an election by the People. We doubt it.

Ohio.—We have received returns from 30 counties in this State, which give a majority of 5757 for Vance, the Whig candidate for Governor. The National Intelligencer says, that these returns exhibits a Whig gain of four thousand votes since last election. The Columbus Press thinks that there will be from thirteen to fifteen Whig members of Congress elected out of 19. It was stated in our presence, the other day, by a "caller-man" that Ohio had gone for Van—does this look like it.

☞ *Gen. Gaines.*—A New Orleans paper of the 11th instant, states that Gen. Gaines arrived in that city on Saturday last, and took lodgings at the North American Hotel. Owing to this circumstance there must be some truth in the following report, which is copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

General Gaines.—It is reported from Washington that General Gaines has been recalled, and is to be succeeded in his present command by Col. Arbuckle. Also that the troops now stationed at Nacogdoches are to retrace their steps and take post somewhere within our own territory. Also that all officers not with their regiments will be ordered forthwith to Florida.

☞ *The Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road.*—We learn from Charleston, that at the closing of the books of subscription on the 21st instant, that 8,631 shares of Stock had been taken in that city, in the contemplated Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati.

☞ *Melancholy Casualty.*—On Monday last William Zimmerman of this place, a lad of about fifteen years of age, in company with his brother, had gone out on the Suburbs of the Town, for the purpose of gathering Chesnuts, and had climbed a few feet only from the ground when he fell, ran a snag in his body—lingered until Friday morning, and died.—*Lincoln Transcript.*

☞ *Suicide.*—Mr. William S. Simonton, of this county, was found dead on 20th inst., at his residence at the Catawba Springs, with his throat cut—on 21st, a Coroner's inquest was held over the body, and a verdict of suicide brought in. It appears that he had first attempted to accomplish his end with a pistol, but missing his aim he resorted to the means above stated.—*Ib.*

A Secret Worth Knowing.—We have been favored with the following Circular addressed to a gentleman in a neighboring county, a large number of which have doubtless been issued from Head Quarters, and are now doing their errand in every hole and corner of the State. Is it to be wondered at, that the Van Buren party should triumph so frequently, when its discipline is so exact, and when such active measures are taken to make every man toe the mark? The chief element of strength which the Whigs possess, is the goodness of their cause. On this they rely too much, and have, hitherto, done but little in the way of organization. We honestly believe, that if the Whigs of North Carolina were as well trained as the Van Buren party, that the WHITE TICKET would triumph in November by at least 20,000 majority.

We do not speak of this attempt to rally the party in a spirit of complaint, but merely refer to it, by way of infusing into our own ranks a similar *esprit du corps*. Let the Whigs arm themselves with something like the weapons of those they have to contend against—let them use some other means, than soft measures and phiances—let them, in a word, concentrate their energies, and not even Tennessee will give a more signal rebuke to Executive dictation, than the old North State.

It is an approved maxim of war, that "it is lawful to profit by lessons from an enemy." Let then, the friends of Judge White imitate the activity and zeal of their opponents—let measures be taken in time to provide Electoral Tickets for every county, and let the friends of the cause make arrangements among themselves, in each county, for attending the Polls, and Van Burenism is destined to sustain a Waterloo defeat. We shall beat them any how, but if we only take efficient measures, as the witty Editor of the *Carolina Watchman* remarks, there will hardly be a *great spot* left to indicate the place of its existence.—*Ral. Reg.*

RALEIGH, Sept. 20th, 1836.

DEAR SIR: It is respectfully suggested to you, to consult with some of our political friends in your county, and adopt a plan like the following, in reference to the Presidential Election, viz:

1st. Provide yourselves, at once, with tickets for "Republican Administration Electors" of President and Vice President, sufficient for all the county.

2d. Designate some two or more respectable persons to attend each election, on 10th November, with a *plentiful supply of tickets.*

3d. Let each person so designated procure his quota of tickets without delay, and let them *promise* to be present on the day of election at the place designated—and be men who will keep the promise.

This plan can be executed very easily, if some influential men in each county will make a movement in it; and unless some one person will undertake it, we may have reason to complain after the election, that the people did not have the opportunity of voting.

The opposition have no doubt arranged some such plan to circulate their tickets. Thus the people may be supplied with tickets on both sides; and a fair expression of the popular will, is all that we desire.

For the purpose of obtaining your co-operation, this communication is addressed to you by order of the Committee appointed to advocate the election of the Republican candidates, *Van Buren* and *Johnson*. Be pleased to send an early answer.

WM. H. HAYWOOD, *Jr. Chairman, &c.*

P. S. A copy of this letter is sent to the following persons in your county besides you, viz:

Latest from Florida.

From the Charleston Courier.

By the schr. George & Mary, Capt. Willey, arrived yesterday, we received the Jacksonville Courier of the 13th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

JACKSONVILLE, Oct. 13.

We hear, partly from rumor but mostly from undoubted authority, that the detachment of Tennessee troops have killed straggling Indians to the number of fourteen. It is to be hoped that the report and general impression are true—that even the swamps and hammocks of Florida afford no safe refuge for the Indian, from the bold and brave Tennesseeans. Should this campaign close the war, as every friend of Florida devoutedly wishes, those men will return to their own State, their friends and homes, wearing the laurels of glory.

At the date of our latest intelligence, Gov. Call was still at Fort Drane—and report says, he is short of provisions and forage. Supplies must soon reach him. It is supposed he will soon be on the Outlaclacoy, and that supplies will be brot up that river. Forage has ere now reached Volusia, and Maj. Pierce, with his command, has undoubtedly joined the Governor.

A gentleman of the Army, in a letter to Col. Dell, of this place, to whose politeness we are indebted for a perusal, thus speaks of Maj. Pierce:

"He is a fine fellow—going about—taking all the responsibility to aid Gen. Call with forage, &c. without waiting, as some of the rest do, for a special order for every "half-bit he expends."

The same writer says, the question of command between Gen. Jesup and Gov. Call is settled. Gen. Jesup does not claim it, but offers to take any command the Governor will give him. The Governor gives him the command of his own regulars, 800 in number, and the Creek Indians, 600 in number. They left Tampa on the 25th ult., and are supposed to be on the Outlaclacoy.

No news from Gov. Call since the 28th ult.

Reliance can be placed on the above statements, as they come from a gentleman who ought to know the facts and is above misstating them.

The Indians have doubtless concentrated their forces, and probably they are in council consulting whether to yield or fight till the last man of them is slain. From the peaceable and the Seminole character, we can hardly anticipate any other alternative than that they will, in one way or another, continue the warfare:

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

"MICANOPY, OCT. 8.

"We arrived here yesterday together with Maj. Pierce and about 100 Regulars. We met 100 of Gov. Call's volunteers under Col. Culbbert, at Santaffee, as an additional escort to hurry on provisions to the Governor, who with 1700 men lately arrived at Fort Drane, probably on the 3d. They left this place on the 5th, and about 90 miles on towards Santaffee, at Daniel's place, they surprised and killed four Indians. The horses is situated about 100 rods from the road, and feeling themselves perfectly secure from observation, were cooking and preparing a meal, but the smoke let the secret out, and the volunteers surrounded them. They all run, and attempted to break through the line, but were shot down, making no resistance.—I was at the house yesterday, and Billy (Omarthe's cousin) was along. He examined the dead bodies, and is of the opinion that they were Creeks. He says no Seminole ever goes from home so poorly dressed as these were, one of whom was naked.

"We expect to leave to night for Governor Call's head-quarters, and from thence we do not yet know.

"The Indians have dug up almost every thing which the troops buried, on leaving this place in the summer; and even Lieut. Wheelock's grave, was yesterday found open on our arrival. They had dug to the coffin, but left it unmolested, when they discovered it to be a grave."

TALLAHASSEE, (Fa.) OCT. 8.—*Army Movements.*—The U. S. S. Major Dade, Lieut. Howison commanding, arrived at St. Marks on Sunday last, having a large number of sick sailors and soldiers on board, passengers to Pensacola, to which place the vessel is now returning to refresh and refit; having been employed since June, in navigating on this part of the coast, and up the Suwannee.—Lt. H. confirms previous reports of the sickness of the position of Camp Call—Suwannee Old Town—where five companies of the 4th Infantry U. S. army, have been encamped the past three months. Twenty-four deaths have occurred among them. And between 80 and 90 of the remainder are at this time ill, leaving only 30 reported for duty.

The Commander-in-chief, with the Tennessee mounted brigade, were ferried over the river on Tuesday and Wednesday last, and took up their line of march the next day, for the Indian settlements on the Withlacoochee. The guides had joined the army, and gave the troops grounds to hope for a meeting with considerable bodies of Indians within two more day's march.

The U. S. steamer Izard, remained in the river, to aid Brig. Gen. Read, in establishing a depot at the site of the old block house on the Withlacoochee, whither he was about to take with him the Florida Militia; and to which point all the Infantry, marines and friendly Indians from the Creek country, are ordered to proceed. The Tennessee troops had suffered but slightly from sickness; and as the rainy season had terminated, and a full stock of supplies are to be instantly placed within convenient reach, the campaign will doubtless progress with a vigor and energy which will ensure a successful result.—*Floridian.*

From Tampa.—Five hundred of the Creek Indians arrived on the 30th ult. at Tampa Bay, under the command of Col. Lane. Immediately on their landing, Col. Lane learning that a party of hostiles had shewed themselves, and burned a house near the cantonment, the night before, determined to chastise them. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock, P. M. he took 150 Indians, and 19 regular soldiers, under Lieut. Reynard, and struck on the trail in pursuit. After a rapid march of 7 miles, the hostiles were discovered on the opposite side of Indian river. Col. Lane, with the regulars, half a mile in advance of the friendly Indians, charged gallantly upon them, and drove them down the river to a large hammock, where, being overpowered with numbers, the whites were forced to fall back, at the same time keeping up a brisk fire.—About this time the friendly Indians coming up, a fight ensued across the river, for fifteen minutes. The order was given to charge upon the hostiles, which was promptly executed—they retired before our men, firing, for one and a half miles, and finally were routed. They were pursued until dark. The white men had two men and three horses wounded. No certainty about the number of hostiles killed.—*ib.*

Destruction of Edisto Bridge.—The Bridge across the Edisto, in the line of the Rail-road, was, we learn, burnt night before last, fire having been intentionally put to both ends and the middle. We understand that there will be no interruption to the communication by the rail road, in consequence of this incendiary proceeding.—*Southern Patriot, 6th inst.*

Mr. Clay being unable to attend the late Whig Festival at Cincinnati, sent the following toast:

"The Distribution of the Surplus Revenue:—The brightest ray of light during seven years of political darkness."

DIED

In this County, on the 10th inst., Miss MARY L. PRICE, a member of the Methodist Church, in the 21st year of her age. She bore her affliction with great patience, and was resigned to the will of the Lord, whom, while in health, she had chosen for her all. In her death the family, Trinity Church, and the community have lost a worthy member; but our loss is her gain.—*Comm.*

At the residence of her father, on Friday the 19th August, Miss ELIZA C. RENNET, aged 18 years and four months, daughter of James Rennet, Deacon, of the Baptist church at Cedar Creek, Anson County, N. C. The deceased was an esteemed member of the above named church; and the pastor of the church rejoices in this opportunity of bearing testimony to her worth.

In her childhood she was dutiful to her parents, and also affectionate and kind to all about her; and, from this early age to the time of her death, she maintained such a course of conduct as to render her peculiarly dear to her parents, as also to secure the lasting esteem of all who knew her. She received from her brothers and sisters, marks of confidence and affection, such as rarely fall to the lot of any sister. In the fall of 1834, the Lord was pleased to impress upon her mind, in a powerful manner, the fact, that her affectionate and genteel bearing in discharging the duties of every relation she sustained to others, could not screen her from the weighty wrath of that God whose holy law she had so often violated. From this time, when ever special prayer was offered up for penitents, she uniformly prevented herself among the foremost, and whose appearance before the altar seemed to say, "men and brethren, what shall we do?" On Tuesday of the protracted meeting in July of last year, her burthen of guilt having become so heavy as to prostrate her bodily powers, the Lord in his mercy removed the load, and spoke peace to her soul. On the following Monday, she and her sister Sarah were buried together beneath the stream, in obedience to the command of their blessed Lord. During her short sojourn amongst us as a church member, (only thirteen months,) she received the warmest christian love of us all—we were constrained to "take knowledge of her" that "she had been with Jesus." "Very pleasant" was she to her brethren; but the Lord has thought proper to take her to himself, and we look forward with joy to the time when we shall meet her in the world of everlasting bliss.

She was a member of the Cedar Creek Bible class, which consists of about fifty members—her answers indicated, not only deep research, but also an experiential knowledge of the truths set forth in the lessons. In the Bible which she used in preparing for Sabbath recitation, she entered on a blank leaf the following lines:

"Precious Bible! what a treasure
Does the word of God afford!
All I want for life or pleasure,
Food and med'cine, shield and sword—
Let the world account me poor;
Having this I want no more."

And, on another, she wrote the following:

"Pretend not, feeble man, to impede
The progress of the work of Grace—
God's great design shall still succeed,
To bless and save our fallen race."

On the third Sabbath of July last, (the last time she attended preaching at Cedar Creek,) the evidences of her acceptance with God became so brightened, and so much of God's love was communicated to her soul, as to cause her to raise her voice in a song of praise.

On Wednesday, the tenth inst., she was severely attacked by congestive typhus fever. She seemed conscious that "the time of her departure was at hand." Not a sinner was permitted to approach her without an exhortation to seek the salvation of his soul. Much of her time was spent in praying for "the young people about Cedar Creek." To one of these young persons (who had promised her a few weeks before, that he would never rest satisfied till he should obtain an interest in the Redeemer's atonement,) she sent her dying charge, "not to forget his promise." She repeated many passages of scripture, which greatly comforted her in the midst of her sufferings, and in prospect of a speedy entrance upon the realities of eternity. "Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord," she would repeat with great delight. The Protracted Meeting at Cedar Creek, commenced on the third day of her illness. On my way to the meeting, I visited her; and on my return the next Wednesday I saw her again. At her request, I sung the song commencing, "Why should we start and fear to die?" "Ah, bro. Culpeper," said she, "I have suffered so much since I saw you; but my sufferings are not to be compared to those which my Saviour bore for me, and I will bear them patiently." She spoke of doubts which sometimes disturbed her enjoyments—"but," she added, "I am not afraid to die." On Wednesday she expressed a wish to give the parting hand, and her dying charge, to all the family, as she feared she might shortly be deprived of the power of speech. They collected around her bed—she then calmly extended her hand to each of them, beginning with her father, and giving an appropriate exhortation to each—also requesting them all to meet her in Heaven. The next day about ten o'clock in the morning, she breathed her last—dying in the triumph of faith. The place where her mortal remains rest, is indicated by a beautiful little Lombardy Poplar, on an elevated spot near the residence; but her Spirit, (to use her own language just before her death,) "rests in Abraham's bosom." Adieu, till we meet in Heaven.—*Bib. Recorder.*

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of Davidson College will hold their next meeting, on the 9th of November, at Centre Church, the time and place of the meeting of the Presbytery of Concord. A punctual attendance of the members is earnestly requested, as the last meeting failed in not having a quorum to do business.

*** The papers in Salisbury are respectfully requested to give this notice one insertion.

Oct. 26, 1836.

Furniture at Auction.

ON Saturday, the 12th of November next, I will sell all the Furniture of Richard S. Dinkins, dec'd., at his late residence in Charlotte. Among other desirable articles is

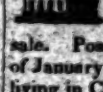
1 Superior Milch Cow.

The usual credit given.

JAS. H. ORR, *Administrator.*

October 26, 1836. 119

Town Property for Sale.



THE house which George Hampton occupied, in the town of Charlotte, with eight lots attached to it, are now for sale. Possession will be given on the first of January, 1837. Apply to the subscriber living in Cabarrus for terms, which will be made accommodating.

JNO. ROBINSON.

Oct. 25th, 1836. 3w

Public Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Thomas Oliver, dec'd., I will sell, on Tuesday the 15th of November next, at the late residence of said deceased, the following property, viz:

Four head of horses,
Stock of Cattle,
First rate new road wagon and gear,
Farming Utensils,
A Cotton Gin and Screw Press,
Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, &c.,

Together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

JOHN BLACK, *Executor.*

Oct. 25th 1836. 17-3t

N. B. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The Subscribers

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they are now receiving their Fall supply of

GOODS,

lately purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, which consist in part of the following articles:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Claret, Drab, Steel-mix'd, Green, and Invisible Green } **Cloths,**
Low priced do
Superfine Plaid, Corded, and Striped } **Cassimeres,** (*latest style,*)
Plain Black, Cinnamon, and Silver Drab do
Stripe, Plaid and Plain *SATTINETS*, all colors, and from 75 cents to $2,50 per yard.
Sattin, Silk, Valentia, and Merino } **Vestings,** (*new style,*)
Superfine Black Velvet do
Fine and Superfine 6-4 and 3-4 **Merinoes,**
Figured do
French do
Merino Gros de Nap., a new article for Ladies Dresses,
Black Prudence, Italian, Grode Swiss, Sinchews, and Sursnet } **Silks,**
Colored Silks, a good assortment.
A good assortment of figured Silks.
A splendid assortment of Ladies Dress **Hdfs,**
Black Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs.
Colored do
Black and Colored Prussian *SHAWLS*, from 25 cents to $1,25.
Red, White, and Green *FLANNEL.*
Canton do. a good article for Drawers,
Plaid and Plain Linsey Bed Ticking,
Bleached Shirting and Sheeting,
A general assortment of Brown Domestics, from 10 to 30 cents,
A splendid assortment of English, French, and American **Prints,** from 10 to 40 cents,
Plain Straw, Tuscan, imitation Tuscan, and Beaver **Hats,** for Ladies,
A general assortment of Stocks, Linen Collars, Caps, &c.
Lamb's wool Hose and half Hose,
Cotton do do do.
A general assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hats, Shoes, Boots, Saddles, Bridles,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery, Glass, Queensware,
Blankets, Umbrellas & Bagging,

Together with other articles not enumerated.

The subscribers return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal encouragement they have received heretofore, and they assure them that they will sell Goods as low, either for *Cash* or *on Time*, to punctual dealers, as they can be purchased in this section of country. Purchasers would do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. All they ask, is to call, hear prices, and judge for yourselves.

A. & W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Oct. 10, 1836. 17tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
ANTI-ERUPTIVE
OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tetters, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Postmaster, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 26th 1836. 13f

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1836.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an obstinate sore and head, which rendered him entirely useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dried off. A more distressing and repulsive case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by the amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 29th September, either in Charlotte, or between Charlotte and the 10 Mile post on the Wadesboro' road, an old *Morocco Pocket Book*, containing one five dollar bills, and a number of notes.—Among the notes were the following:

One on John Wilson for $200; one on Samuel Blair for $60; one on Andrew McLean for $19; one on Joshua Kiker for $11; one on James McCall for $10; one on Thomas Dulin for $9; one on Thomas Dulin, jr. for $5; two on Saml. Woodall, one for $8, the other $6; two on Wm. Simpson, one for $2,50, the other $2; one on Jesse Janer for $5; one on Danl. Hall for $5; one on Wm. Phifer for $4; one on John Q. Lemmonds for $4; one on Ross Justice, of Cabarrus county, for $15; one on Clement Carlow, of Anson county, in favor of Isaac Orr, for $13,40, with a credit of $1; one on Jesse Rodgers, of Anson county, for $3; an order on Franklin Emmerson, in favor of John Orr, for $18, with a credit of $4; one on John G. Leatlie for $6; one on Hugh Forsyth for $3; one on John Forsyth for $1,75; also a number of other papers of no use to any one but the owners.—Any person finding the above Pocket Book and returning the papers, shall have the $10. All persons are forewarned trading for any of the above notes. HUGH WILSON.

Oct. 7, 1836. 41f

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THERE will be sold on the premises, on the first day of November next, in the lower end of Iredell county, that valuable Plantation on which John Sloan, Esq., dec'd lived, containing about 300 acres. The land is well adapted to the growth of Cotton and all kinds of grain, with a large and commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out-houses. It is considered one of the best farms in the lower end of Iredell county; but any person having it in view to purchase, and wishing to see the land, it will be shown by applying to the subscriber, near Mount Mourne, Iredell county. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

SAM'L. L. SLOAN.

October 8, 1836. 41f

Charlotte Bakery.

THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; he will furnish

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit,
Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles,
Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Rusk every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

P. C. JOULLAIN.

Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 35y

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

Look at This!

THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the *OMNIBUS* concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding *JUMPER* for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out on as reasonable terms as possible. *First rate drivers in all cases.*

July 28, 1836. E. P. BOYD.

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in the town of Charlotte, on the 8th inst., a *BAY MARE*, with saddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, 9 years old.—No particular marks recollected except one hind foot white, and a few white hairs in her face. Ten dollars will be given for the mare and $15 for the apprehension of the thief. Any information of the mare, if left at Capt. Neely's Tavern, in Charlotte, will be thankfully received and the person rewarded for their trouble.

JAMES WILSON.

Oct. 13, 1836. 41f

The Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC FOR 1837,

JUST received and for sale at this office. Price 10 cents single.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the London Metropolitan.)

THE CRUSADER'S SONG

to each of a woman.

To the Hebrew Maiden.

Hebrew maiden, veil thy beauty,
Lock my heart a rebel prove,
Breaking bands of holy duty
For the silken chains of love.

Look not on me, sweet deceiver,
Though thy young eyes beam with light;
They might tempt a free bird ever
To the darkest shades of night.

Hebrew maiden, while I linger,
Hanging o'er thy melting lute,
Every chord beneath thy finger
Wakes a pulse that should be mute.

We must part and part forever;
Eyes that could my life renew!
Lips that mine could cling to ever!
Hebrew maiden, now adieu!

The Hebrew Maiden's Answer.

Christian soldier, must we sever?
Does thy creed our fates divide?
Must we part and part forever?
Shall another be thy bride?

Spirit of my fathers sleeping!
Ye who once in Zion trod,
Heaven's mysterious counsels keeping,
Tell me of the Christian's God!

Is the cross of Christ the token
Of a saving faith to man?
Can my early vows be broken?
Spirit, answer me! They can.

Mercy—shown about him—
All the blessed with him trod;
No, we can't be saved without him!
Christian, I believe thy God!

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

While this distinguished statesman and patriot was Vice President of the U. S. it was customary for the individual holding the said high office to attend to business more in person, than the refinements of more modern times will allow. It happened on one occasion that some important matter required his attention in Philadelphia, and some other places distant from the Capitol. In those days, a journey to Philadelphia was not to be performed in a few hours—it was two or three days' travel, and not of the most pleasant sort either. On his return he stopped in Baltimore; it was about four or five in the afternoon, when the Vice President rode up *unlikely* and unattended to the tavern. A Scotchman by the name of Boyden kept the hotel, of late so much improved and now so handsomely sustained by our worthy townsman Belshoover. The bucks of the town were assembled in the large hall, smoking, strutting, cracking jokes, and otherwise indulging in the etcetera of the day. Boyden was at the bar examining his books, and doubtless making calculations in reference to his future prospects. Jefferson had delivered his horse into the hands of the ostler, and walked into the tavern to make arrangements in regard to his fare. Some one touched Boyden upon the elbow and directed his attention to the stranger who was standing with his whip in his hand, striking it occasionally upon his muddy leggins. Boyden turned round and surveyed him from head to foot, and concluding him to be an old farmer from the country, whose company would add no credit to the house, he said abruptly —"We have no room for you sir."

Jefferson did not hear the remark, and asked if he could be accommodated with a room. His voice, which was commanding and attractive, occasioned another survey of his person, by the honest proprietor of the house, whose only care was for its reputation. He could not find, however, in his plain dress, pretty well covered with mud, any thing indicating either wealth or distinction, and in his usual rough style, he said—

"A room?"

Jefferson replied, "Yes, sir, I should like to have a room to myself, if I can get it."

"A room, *all* to yourself? no—no, we have no room—there's not a spare room in the house—all full—all occupied—can't accommodate you."

Mr. Jefferson turned upon his heel, called for his horse, which by this time was snug in the stable—mounted and rode off. In a few minutes one of the most wealthy and distinguished men of the town came in and asked for the gentleman who rode up to the door a few moments before.

"Gentleman!" said Boyden.

"Yes, the Gentleman who came up this instant on horse back."

"There has been no gentleman here on horseback this afternoon, and no stranger at all, but one common country-looking fellow, who came in and asked if he could have a whole room; but I asked him out of that mighty quick, I tell you—I told him I had no room for such chaps as him."

"No room for such chaps as him!"

"No, by the pipers, no room for any body that don't look respectable."

"Why, what are you talking about, man? He's the Vice President of the U. States."

Vice President of the United States, exclaimed Boyden, in almost breathless astonishment.

"Why, yes, sir—Thomas Jefferson, the Vice President of the United States, and the greatest man alive."

"Murder, what have I done? Here, Tom, Jim, Jerry, Jake, where are you all; here, fly you villains—fly and tell that gentleman we've forty rooms at his service! By George! Vice President—Thomas Jefferson! tell him to come back and he shall have my wife's parlour—my own room—Jupiter! what have I done! Here, Harriet, Mary, Jule, clear out the family! he shall have the best room, and all the rooms of he waste there. Off you hussies, put clean sheets on the bed.... Bill, take up this mirror, George, George, hurry up with the best jack—by George! what a mistake."

For fifteen minutes, Boyden raved like a madman, and went fifty times to the door to see if his wished-for guest was returning. The Vice President rode up to Market-street, where he was recognized by many of his acquaintances, and by them directed to the Globe Tavern, which stood somewhere near the corner of Market and Charles streets. Here Boyden's servants came up, and told him their master had provided rooms for him.

"Tell him I have engaged rooms," said Jefferson.

Poor Boyden's mortification can be better imagined than described. The chaps who were loitering about the bar and the large hall, and had laughed heartily at the disappointment of the muddy farmer, had recovered from their astonishment, and were preparing to laugh at their downcast landlord. After some time, he prevailed upon some friend to wait upon Mr. Jefferson with his apology, and request that he should return and take lodgings at his house, promising the best room, and that all attention should be given him.

Mr. Jefferson returned the following answer: "Tell Mr. Boyden," said he, I "appreciate his kind intentions; but if he had no room for the muddy farmer, he shall have no room for the Vice President.

Baltimore Athenæum.

The Honest Boy.—A gentleman from the country placed his son with a dry goods merchant in ——— st. For a time all went on well. At length a lady came to the store to purchase a silk dress, and the young man waited upon her. The price demanded of her was agreed to, and he proceeded to fold the goods. He discovered, before he had finished, a flaw in the silk, and pointing it out to the lady said, "Madam, I deem it my duty to tell you there is a fracture in the silk."

Of course, she did not take it.

The merchant overheard the remark, and immediately wrote to the father of the boy to come and take him home; "Sir," said he, "*he will never make a merchant.*"

The father, who had ever reposed confidence in his son, was much grieved, and hastened to the city to be informed of his deficiencies. "Why will he not make a merchant?" asked he.

"Because he has *no tact*," was the answer. "Only a day *or* two ago, he told a lady, *voluntarily*, who was buying silk of him that the goods were damaged and I lost the bargain. Purchasers must look out for themselves. If they cannot discover flaws, it would be foolishness of me to tell them of their existence."

"And is that all his fault?" asked the parent.

"Yes," answered the merchant, "he is very well in other respects."

"Then I love my son better than ever! and I thank you for telling me of the matter; I would not have him another day in *your* store for the world."

We make no comments on the above. Whether such a trade as the merchant would make, or rather taking advantage of the purchaser's ignorance, is making the best of one's knowledge, we leave our readers to decide.—*N. E. Galaxy.*

Mr. Brooks, in one of his late letters from Europe thus speaks:

"Newspapers are precious and scarce. The postage is immense. A stray Galignani (an English newspaper printed at Paris,) may now and then be seen, and the sight of one is a precious treasure, but almost all I learn from the United States is in the little journals of Italy, which are about as large as one-eighth part of the National Intelligencer at Washington. They tell me the Union is breaking up; that riots and rows are desolating the whole land; that the slaves are rebelling, and that a servile war is threatened. And they rejoice loudly as they hold up this admonition of the folly of men attempting to govern themselves. Nothing so much delights them as this last demonstration, as they call it, of the impossibility of a republic, even when founded under the most favorable circumstances. The Lynch Laws particularly delight them. The Mississippi gamblers, Lynched as they were, are nevertheless compensated with an immortality in every despot's journal in Europe. The slave missionaries are wearing a crown of glory here, as martyrs of mad democracy. How true all these things are, I have no means of telling; for all I see is in these little Italian Journals, which are particularly occupied with such of our affairs as tend to discredit all republican institutions. And perhaps, one of the greatest pleasures of travelling is to read such news of one's own country in a foreign land, particularly when it is probable that all is at least, founded on fact. The Emperor of Austria, it is said, has seized this occasion to inspire his Italian subjects with a horror of all republican institutions by making it optional with some State prisoners in Italy —whether they will choose the punishment of death at home, or banishment to the United States."

A True Story.—The following story of "Love and Prudence," which we accidentally met with as revived in a late Hagerstown paper, is an "o'er true tale." * * *

It first appeared, some time since, in the York (Pa.) Recorder, and the facts which it records occurred in a neighboring county, beyond the Susquehanna. The very fine beautiful and sprightly heiress treated her fortune-hunting lover should be "a caution" to the whole order?

LOVE AND PRUDENCE.

A young gentleman, who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony and who had turned his attention to the 'gilded' beauties of the day—selected, at length, for his particular addresses, a lady, who was reported rich, as well in the "matter of lucre," as in personal and mental accomplishments. He felt the charms of his fair one stealing over his senses and casting a "witching spell" upon his faculties. But like a discreet young man, before he was *too far gone* he wanted to make assurance doubly sure—and to leave no "loop whereon to hang a doubt" touching the *worldly possession* of his beloved. Fame it is true had spoken her wealthy, but Fame had a cruel fashion of exaggerating in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so "madly" in love but he was able to preserve some "method" in it. And before the glorious passion reached its crisis, he hail the singular prudence to *examine the records*, and so obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clear, and far once even more valuable than rumor had proclaimed it.

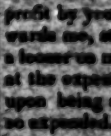
Flying then, on the wings of love, to the dwelling of his fair one—in good set phrase he declared his affection for her—made a tender of his heart and hand—and besought her to smile upon his passion, and make him happy. But the "flattering tale" of hope was not to be realized. The star of our lover's happy fortune, had alas! not yet cast its silver light above the horizon! By some means it happened the young lady had been apprized of the extent of her lover's curiosity—and, in the midst of his descent upon flames, and darts, and Cupids—she very composedly drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply—"Although I may not profit by your very favorable sentiments towards me, still I cannot think of you being a loser on my account. As you have been at the expense of a "search," I must insist upon being allowed to replace the amount so expended." So saying, she put an eight-penny piece in her lover's hand, and he—went his way.

Naval Anecdote.—There are many incidents in the early naval history of our country worth preserving, among which is the following anecdote of the heroic Tingey. When he commanded the Ganges, in 1799 being off Cape Nicola Mole, he was boarded by a boat from the English frigate Surprise, and all the Englishmen on board were demanded, and also permission to examine the protection of the American seamen. Captain Tingey returned the following manly and noble answer: "A public ship carries no protection for her men but her flag, I do not expect to succeed in a contest with you but I will die at my quarters before a man shall be taken from the ship." The crew gave three hearty cheers, hastened with alacrity to their quarters and called for *Yankee Doodle*. The captain of the Surprise, on hearing of the determination of the Yankees, chose rather to pursue his course than to do battle for dead men.—*Boston Journal.*

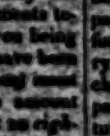
A warning.—The following is copied from the back of a $1 note in Wheeling Va: "Friends take warning—this is the last dollar which I possess, of a fortune of $30,000. The cause is whiskey and gin cock tails. A ruined man.

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &C.

THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of



GROCERIES,
Hardware,
Cutlery, Castings,
MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,



All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to *punctual customers*. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.

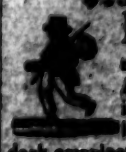
C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Market.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3d, 1836.

References: E. L. WINSLOW, WARREN WINSLOW, NOTT & STARR, STARK & PEARCE, YARBROUGH & WAY.

$25 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, a few weeks ago, a negro man named *WASHINGTON*. Said Washington is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, about 25 years of age, dark complected, and is thought to be in the neighborhood of the Harris Mines. He was purchased from William A. Harris. The above reward will be given if delivered to me, or secured in any jail, so that I can get him. GREEN HUIE.

Sept. 7, 1836. 10f

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE Patent Vegetable Medicine or Stomachic or Hepatica, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several precious vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, are flatulency, acidity or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, vomit, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, offended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act especially upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachica et Hepatica*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at the Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOB. PRIESTLY PETERS.